

### REMARKS

Claims 1-6 and 8-19 are pending. Claims 1-5 and 8-19 have been allowed and claim 6 has been amended to recite the features of claim 7, now canceled from the application.

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested for the following reasons.

In the Office Action, claims 6 and 7 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) based on a Shimazaki-Yamada combination. This rejection is traversed on grounds that neither patent teaches or suggest the features of claim 7 which have been added by amendment to claim 6.

Specifically, as amended, claim 6 recites a method for driving a plasma display panel which includes respectively multiplying a plurality of coefficient values, including the at least one coefficient value multiplied with the at least one random value, with the erroneous data. Claim 6 further recites that, in the case where “the plurality of coefficient values are set as any one between  $1/n$  to 1 when  $n$  is integer, the random value is randomly generated as any one of 1 to  $n$ .” Claim 6, therefore, requires the random value to be set based on a range in which the coefficient values are set. These features are not taught or suggested by the Shimazaki or Yamada patents.

In rejecting the subject matter of claim 7, the Examiner relied on the disclosure at column 4, lines 63-67, of the Shimazaki patent. Here, Shimazaki discloses converting a binary image signal  $P(x,y)$  into a signal that includes a same number of bits as an image signal  $I(x,y)$ . This is accomplished using Equation 3'. According to this equation, if the image signal is less than a predetermined threshold (TH), the binary image signal is set to a grayscale value of 0. And, if the

image signal is greater than or equal to the predetermined threshold, the binary image signal is set to a grayscale value of 255.

Thus, the column 4 of Shimazaki merely discloses setting a binary image signal to 0 (e.g., a white pixel) or 255 (e.g., a black pixel) based on a comparison of image signal  $I(x,y)$  to a threshold TH.

In contrast, the subject matter added by amendment to claim 6 requires that if “the plurality of coefficient values are set as any one between  $1/n$  to 1 when  $n$  is integer, the random value is randomly generated as any one of 1 to  $n$ .” A non-limiting example of these features is discussed in Paragraph [0064] of the specification. Here, the specification discloses that  $n = 16$ . In this case, the plurality of coefficient values are set in a range between  $1/16$  and 1, e.g., in the example under discussion the plurality of coefficients are set to  $7/16$ ,  $1/16$ ,  $5/16$ , and  $3/16$ . Given this range, claim 6 requires the random value to be randomly generated based on this range, specifically as any one of 1 to 16.

From this example and the express language added by amendment to claim 6, it is apparent that the disclosure at column 4 of Shimazaki does not involve setting random value  $R(x,y)$  to any specific value based on the values, or range of values, to which the plurality of coefficient values are set. Rather, as noted above, column 4 is only concerned with converting an image signal  $I(x,y)$  into a binary image signal  $P(x,y)$ .

Serial No. 10/791,573  
Amdt. dated November 5, 2007  
Reply to Office Action of August 3, 2007

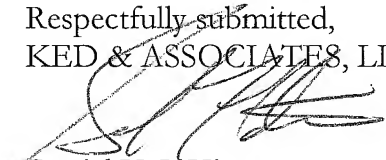
Docket No. HI-0191

Because the Shimazaki patent does not disclose setting its random value based on a range of values to which the plurality of coefficients are set, Applicants submit that the Shimazaki patent does not teach or suggest the features added by amendment to claim 6. The Yamada patent is also deficient in this respect. Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 6 is allowable along with the remaining claims pending in the application.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and timely allowance of the application is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR § 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this, concurrent and future replies, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,  
KED & ASSOCIATES, LLP



Daniel Y. J. Kim  
Registration No. 36,186

Samuel W. Ntiros  
Registration No. 39,318

P.O. Box 221200  
Chantilly, Virginia 20153-1200  
(703) 766-3777

**Date:** November 5, 2007

**Please direct all correspondence to Customer Number 34610**